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FOREIGN NATIONALS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE TECHNICAL BULLETIN

PH&W GHQ SCAP APO. 500

JANUARY 1947

This bulletin is intended for the information and guidance of Military Government teams only. It will not be given to the Japanese for translation nor will it be communicated to them either verbally or in writing.

I Policy Regarding Aliens in Japan

1. "Aliens should be allowed, if they so desire, to leave Japan as early as possible, except such persons who are held as war criminals or for security reasons."

2. "Subject to SCAP general control, the Japanese should be held responsible for the care, safety, and welfare of such persons and for their transportation to ports of embarkation" - (JC/S Radio Washington dtd 13 June 1946).

3. The above quotations of policy requires the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to take immediate action to provide for aliens, residing in Japan, the basic minimum requirements for their health and welfare.

4. The basic policies provide that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers shall make the Imperial Japanese Government responsible for the providing of these daily necessities.

5. For the reasons enumerated above, the Foreign Nationals problem has assumed large proportions due to its political impact and is perhaps one of the most serious problems facing the Supreme Commander. Although the political repercussions are felt more acutely in Tokyo, due to the pressure of the various national representatives, the core of the whole problem is really at the lower level, in the Prefectures.

6. Plans, no matter how well conceived, fail if the Military Government Officers in the field do not observe and report to the next higher echelon when the Japanese officials fail to live up to the directives issued regarding foreign national's care and rations. The eyes of 66 nations are upon the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

and these nations are eager and ready to call to his attention any failure upon the part of the Japanese Government to fulfill his directives.

II Classification of Nationals

- 54 United Nations
- 4 Neutral Nations
- 5 Enemy Nations
- 4 Special Status Nations

III United Nations Nationals

- | | |
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| 1. Afghanistan | 28. Iran (Persia) |
| 2. Argentina | 29. Iraq |
| 3. Australia | 30. Lebanon |
| 4. Belgium | 31. Liberia |
| 5. Bolivia | 32. Luxembourg |
| 6. Brazil | 33. Mexico |
| 7. Byelo Russian Soviet
Socialist Republic | 34. Netherlands |
| 8. Canada | 35. New Zealand |
| 9. Chile | 36. Nicaragua |
| 10. China | 37. Norway |
| 11. Columbia | 38. Panama |
| 12. Costa Rica | 39. Paraguay |
| 13. Cuba | 40. Peru |
| 14. Czechoslovakia | 41. Poland |
| 15. Denmark | 42. Republic of the
Philippines |
| 16. Dominican Republic | 43. Salvador |
| 17. Ecuador | 44. Saudi Arabia |
| 18. Egypt | 45. Sweden |
| 19. Ethiopia | 46. Syria |
| 20. France | 47. Turkey |
| 21. United Kingdom of
Great Britain
and Northern
Ireland | 48. Ukrainian Soviet
Socialist Republic |
| 22. Greece | 49. Union of South Africa |
| 23. Guatemala | 50. Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics |
| 24. Haiti | 51. United States of America |
| 25. Honduras | 52. Uruguay |
| 26. Iceland | 53. Venezuela |
| 27. India | 54. Yugoslavia |

IV Neutral Nationals

1. Ireland (Erie)
2. Portugal
3. Spain
4. Switzerland

V Enemy Nationals

1. Bulgaria
2. Germany
3. Hungary
4. Japan
5. Roumania

VI Special Status Nationals

1. Austria
2. Italy
3. Finland
4. Siam

VII Certification of Foreign Nationals for Rations

1. Diplomatic Missions accredited to SCAP are the certifying agencies for their nationals to the Japanese Government.

2. Nisei who claim American citizenship must be first certified by the American Consul at Yokohama to be eligible for Foreign Nationals rations.

VIII Rations for Foreign Nationals

1. United Nations Nationals, Neutral Nationals, and Stateless Persons are given their individual choice of either one of the following "A" or "B" rations.

a. A Ration (Rice Dietary)

Rice	4.4 kg
Shoyu	3 go
Edible Oil	3 go
Sugar	1 kin
Canned goods	5 lbs
Flour	600 momme
Potatoes	1 ken

b. B Ration (Non-Rice Dietary)

Sugar	1.5 Kin
Butter	2 lbs
Edible Oil	3 go
Canned foods	7 lbs
Beef, lean	200 momme
Flour	500 momme
Potatoes	3 kan

2. * List for Axis Nationals

Sugar	1 kin
Butter	1 lb
Edible Oil	3 go
Canned Food	5 lbs
Flour	400 momme
Potatoes	3 kan

* (The above list constitutes the maximum amount allowed for Enemy Nationals.)

3. No other rations than the 3 rations listed above are provided for aliens residing in Japan.

4. Frequent inspections should be maintained between foreign nationals ration points and Japanese rationing officials to ascertain that the food offered to foreign nationals is of suitable quality and quantity as provided for above. While substitution is permitted, in cases of meat, butter and flour, any wide discrepancy between amounts shown above and what is actually delivered should be reported through channels to the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

IX Directives Issued Relative to Foreign Nationals Ration

1. SCAPIN 1069 dtd 19 July 1946
2. SCAPIN 1094 dtd 30 July 1946
3. SCAPIN 1112 dtd 7 August 1946
4. SCAPIN 1143 dtd 20 August 1946
5. SCAPIN 1207 dtd 17 September 1946

X Other Agencies Participating in Foreign National Relief

1. International Relief Committee

a. The IRC was established 7 December 1945 on orders of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to carry out a program of relief to needy foreign nationals. At that time, they were ordered to assume the custody of relief supplies which consisted of surplus air dropped POW supplies, seized enemy supplies and such other non-military

supplies which might later be made available to the IRC. The American National Red Cross later made available clothing and other relief supplies to the IRC.

b. Initial policies provided that none of these supplies would be distributed to anybody except United Nations Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons. Later, as the needs of the above nationals were filled, it became apparent that some relaxation of the original policy was necessary. Subsequently, instructions have been issued through the Eighth Army that approximately 20% of the clothing now held by the IRC can be distributed to enemy nationals based solely upon actual need and current social procedure.

c. Under paragraph b above, it thereby becomes possible to aid and assist some foreign nationals who have married axis nationals for a number of years and at present are unable to provide themselves with the daily necessities of life and welfare.

2. LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia).

a. LARA was organized 25 June 1946 when Rev. M. J. McKillop and Miss Esther Rhoads arrived in Japan to take over the organization and distribution functions of this organization.

b. The purpose of this organization is for the American people to have a single agency wherein they could ship relief supplies to Japan and Asia for the Japanese people.

c. The distribution is handled through a central committee composed of representatives from the Welfare Ministry, church organizations, and individuals interested in welfare matters. The aid is given on the basis of need.

d. The LARA organization represents the following organizations in America:

Friends Church
Catholics
Protestants
YMCA

YWCA
American Red Cross
American Labor Groups
9 others

e. Military Government officers may, through channels, call attention to needs of specific institutions who may be able to receive assistance through LARA dependent upon the need and supplies available.

f. Supplies handled by LARA are supplementary supplies to implement existing supplies such as dry milk, vitamins, clothing, etc.

XI Relief in Kind

1. The Japanese Government, of its own volition has decided to attempt to furnish indigent Germans, in the Hakone Area, relief in kind. They have assumed the responsibility of providing clothing, shoes, food, shelter and hospitalization for these indigents. Likewise they have set up a budget out of which these articles are furnished.

2. Surveillance of this problem by Military Government officers located in this area is of prime importance to see that the Japanese Government faithfully performs its mission.

XII Conclusions

1. Out of 47,000 foreigners residing in Japan, 40,000 are Chinese subjects and 4,500 are occidental foreigners.

2. The Foreign Nationals problem requires both Japanese and Military Government's close supervision to avoid harsh criticism which may have serious repercussions on the future relations of the Japanese Government with the other governments of the world.